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All persons sending contributions to THE  
PLOUGHMAN for use in its columns must sign  
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as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise they will  
be assigned to the waste-basket. All matter  
intended for publication should be written on  
note size paper, with ink, and upon but one side.

Correspondence from particular farmers, giving  
the results of their experience, is solicited.  
Letters should be signed with the writer's real  
name, in full, which will be printed or not, at  
the writer's wish.

THE PLOUGHMAN offers large advantages to ad-  
vertisers. Its circulation is large and among the  
most active and intelligent portion of the com-  
munity.

**AGRICULTURAL.**

**Farmers Should Experiment.**

In a very common sense of the  
word, farmers may be called experimenters.

The conditions of soil, season and  
many other important matters make success  
always a matter of doubt. It is not of the  
uncertainties of the farmer's work that we  
wish to speak, but rather of the more com-  
mon sense of the word experiment, which  
limits it to the comparison of different  
ways of farming which are adopted with  
the purpose of determining which is the  
more profitable and safe.

This is not so common as it used to be  
before State and national experiment farm  
stations were established. These were  
fully equipped to make experiments with  
more exactitude than the average farmer  
could hope to secure. The reports of these  
stations are widely published in official  
form and in the papers. As the farmer  
has found a substitute that offers to take  
the work of his hands, what wonder is it  
if the part of farming that never pays, that  
of trying new things and new methods, is  
left to the agencies that Government has  
put in charge of it? There is far too much  
tendency among farmers to get into ruts,  
and finding that they can make money by  
ways to which they are used, they de-  
spise a new and all changes, or even a trial  
of some as likely to result in loss.

Most of the important changes in the es-  
tablished methods of farming do result  
in losses that prevent the majority from  
trying to repeat them. Were it not that  
some men seem determined to find out better  
ways than were formerly used, progress in  
farming would be much slower than it is.

Most of the originators of new products,  
though they are tardily recognized as pub-  
lic benefactors, are yet obliged to pay the  
penalty of losing all they had of wealth  
and living as poor men all their lives. This  
is not a prospect that attracts men to the  
work of making experiments, unless they  
are first impelled thereto by an impulse  
they cannot resist. It is no wonder  
that men who are content to plod on in old  
ways, and all the time making a little money,  
look upon these innovators as enthusiasts  
and fanatics.

Yet we wish that there were more daring  
experimenters. The improvement in methods of  
farming is more original ways in experi-  
menting than do most of the experiments on  
experimental farms, both State and  
national. These restrict themselves to  
making more elaborate tests of principles  
and methods which farmers had previously  
learned. They do not try to originate new  
varieties of fruit. If it is because the  
chances of improvement over existing vari-  
eties are not sufficient to warrant the years  
of waiting while thousands of worthless  
varieties are being cultivated until the fact  
that they are worthless is settled, and then  
each variety, that is precisely why the State  
experiment stations should do it. It is not  
possible for experiment stations to do what  
some private propagators have done?

Test it, to study the habits of different  
kinds of fruits, and then cross them upon  
each other by distributing the pollen of one  
variety of approved merit upon the pollen  
of another? In this way a few of the finest  
kinds of fruits have been originated.

Why cannot the crossing of fruits be made  
with the same reasonable certainty that  
the product will be valuable as is done on  
the crossing of an male, whose excellence  
is made to combine by crossing.

Heretofore most of the valuable varieties  
of fruit have been produced by accident, as  
some prominent white nature crossed grew  
it had a good chance to grow and develop  
its value.

There are thousands for every one saved,  
perhaps better, which are grafted over, so that  
the nature of the natural fruit is ever allowed to  
be lost. What is needed is to make certain  
varieties of undoubted excellence are  
crossed with each other. Then if the seed  
from these crossed is planted we shall have

much better assurance in growing nursery  
stock, with strong probability that it will  
not need budding or grafting to make it  
valuable for the fruit grower.

**Water-Finding by Help from  
Magic.**

Brother Farmers: If help can really be  
obtained from this source you are the class  
to be especially interested in knowing the  
fact, for, in proportion to your number, you  
dig most of the wells to be found in the  
land.

The diving-rod was in use away back  
2000 years or more ago, in the time of the  
heathen it means, not only for the finding of  
water, but also for the precious metals and  
coal, amber and limestone. They believed  
that the magic power dwelt in the seventh  
son of the seventh son; that he needed to be  
a man in good health and spirits; and,  
as to the rod of witch hazel, willow or elm  
used, it was necessary that it should be cut  
in the winter months.

This heathen superstition is one of the  
few that have survived to our day, generally  
shown of some of its peculiarities, which  
it would be hard to demonstrate were it not  
so essential to success as are some of those  
which are still retained. Brand, an English  
priest, in his three volumes of "Popular  
Antiquities," gives instances of thousands  
of such superstitions, beliefs, of which, at  
the present time, but a small number are  
held, even among the most deeply ignorant.

Those who now use this heathen witch  
hazel device for finding underground water,  
honest, well-meaning men though they be,  
if they are asked for a reason for their  
faith justify themselves by stating that this  
phenomenon belongs to the large class in  
nature which includes those relating to the  
aurora, electricity and magnetism in some  
of its developments, the why and wherefore  
of which are not yet fully understood. They  
do not realize that this assumed reasoning  
would support all the thousands of super-  
stitions of the past which modern science  
has forever banished. Neither can they  
realize that while no facts relative to the  
aurora, electricity or magnetism are at vari-  
ance with common sense or the known laws  
of nature, yet the facts claimed by them in  
support of their water finding certainly are  
so.

Now, I will lay down, in this connection,  
a couple of propositions to which I think all  
of you will assent, which may help to clear  
the way to rational conclusions.

First, That no intensity of belief, however  
earnestly expressed, can create a fact. We  
need to hold fast to this proposition while  
discussing this question, because, from sym-  
pathy, we are apt, unconsciously, to lean  
toward those who assert so emphatically  
that the twigs in their hands actually turn  
themselves when over hidden water; for,  
if more intensity of belief is to settle all  
points in dispute, then we must concede  
that the old lady is right who, carrying a  
"tin bucket" in her pocket, declares it has  
been the means of procuring her from  
harm. But who of us, in the light of com-  
mon sense, is ready to concede that?

Second: No fact, however well estab-  
lished, can give the slightest support to any  
belief which insults common sense, or con-  
tradicts natural laws. When a man declares  
that certain twigs in his hands insist on  
turning and pointing downward whenever  
he stands over an invisible vein or body of  
water, does common sense endorse him and  
have we full faith in the firmness of these  
twigs? On the contrary is not the very  
fact that this statement is such a surprise to  
us proof that it makes claim to a power that  
is altogether contrary to our common expe-  
rience and observation?

Let us analyze a little. Can these bits of  
wood possess power in any different way  
from other like bits from other trees,  
and can that man possess power altogether  
different from the average man, and, if so,  
wherein does it lie?

It is affirmed that the turning of the twig  
is caused by attraction, or by some electric  
or magnetic action originating in the hidden  
water. Take the stick out of the man's  
hands and look at it. Is there anything  
marvellously peculiar in its appearance?  
Is it as above visible water, is it in-  
visible? Does it struggle at all in  
your hands? Test the stick and the man  
separately and jointly by the elec-  
trometer and the galvanoscope, each of  
which has the power to detect the presence  
of the minutest quantity of electricity in  
either form; use a magnet and measure the  
attraction; and, if by either test, the pres-  
ence of power is sufficient to explain the  
phenomenon claimed can be shown, I will  
willingly give a gold eagle to the man who  
can demonstrate the fact; otherwise he  
stands before the bar of common sense  
convicted of practising, in this age of light  
and reason, the senseless magic of heathen  
Rome.

Finally let us examine as to whether the  
so-called facts of the water-finder are in  
harmony with well-known natural laws.  
He claims that unseen water has a  
power of attraction that seen water has not,  
and he claims that if he stands close over  
a body of seen water there will be no  
attraction, whereas, if he stands 30 or more  
feet above a body of unseen water, the kind  
of soil intervening making no difference,  
then there will be the most powerful and  
wonderful attraction! Now this cannot be  
for it is a square contradiction of a well-  
known principle in physics, that the attrac-  
tion between two bodies decreases as the  
distance between them increases.

If this claim of ability to find unseen  
water by the help of twigs cannot be ex-  
plained by the law governing gravitation,  
electricity, galvanism and magnetism, and  
is contrary to common sense and is squarely  
contrary to a well-known natural law,  
what can we say of it otherwise than it is  
but a practice of magic, though the men  
who have faith in it may be as honest as

were the heathen who originated it? Let  
me not be misunderstood: I, by no means,  
deny that men bearing these twigs in their  
hands find water; neither do I deny that  
the twigs turn down and that water is  
sometimes found under where the twigs  
are pointing. All that I claim to have  
shown is that there is no relation whatever  
between cause and effect; that the twigs  
have nothing whatever to do with the find-  
ing of hidden water.

Of course the water hunter believes that  
the twigs turn themselves, but belief has  
no power to create a fact. The turning is  
an instance of that class of involuntary,  
unconscious, sympathetic action, with  
which physiologists and psychologists are  
familiar; accordingly, when the water  
searcher stands over a spot under which his

halves, total yield 107 bushels, 142 bushels  
salable, and 115 salable more than seed  
used. Planted whole potatoes, a yield of 106  
bushels, 117 of them salable, and only 107  
bushels, 107 of them better in windy days,  
and thus help to more thorough polleniza-  
tion and more perfect fruit. Experimenters  
have proven that if a blossom is but imper-  
fectly pollinated it may bear fruit which  
will be small, perhaps deformed and only  
fit for cider, while one well pollinated from  
another blossom, and preferably from  
another variety, will produce a fruit perfect  
in size and shape.

**Early Fruit Questions.**

It is advisable to get the mulch away from  
fruit trees and vines as early in spring as  
possible, but not until the danger from ex-  
cessive freezing is past. A warm spell in  
March will sometimes start the sap up, and  
then if the mulch is removed and the ground  
worked the roots may be severely damaged  
by a late cold snap. Fruit growers cannot  
do better than to remove the mulch early,  
work the soil as soon as it is possible to do  
it, and then watch the weather reports. On  
the first indication of a cold wave put back  
the mulch at night or give some protection to  
the early varieties or fruits.

In this way one can have an early start with  
the fruit, and sometimes harvest the first  
crop a week earlier. This means a good  
deal, for the first picking of any fruit crop,  
if good, is the most profitable. Some in  
their desire to reap the benefits of these  
early high prices harvest their fruits before  
they are ripe and ship them to market, and  
in nine cases out of ten lose. There is a  
difference between an early harvest of ripe  
fruit and green, half-ripe fruit picked a  
week or two too early.

In the matter of spraying it should be re-  
membered that this may be done at the  
proper time to be of any use. Spraying is  
one of the most wasteful practices on many  
farms, simply because the owners do not  
understand the use of it. We spray for scab  
early in the season just before the buds  
open. Later than this is of little or no  
use. This applies to all fruits. If one has  
reason to believe that there is no trace of  
scab in the orchard, and that the fruit is  
spraying? None at all, for the codling worm  
and similar pests will not be reached by  
this early work. The time to spray for  
this pest is after the bloom is over. Neither  
should the spraying be done while the  
blossoms are in full bloom. At such a  
time the spray has a decided tendency to  
prevent the setting of the fruit, and the  
orchard may be materially damaged. The  
blossoming period is the critical time for  
the orchard, and nothing must be done to  
blight or interfere with the setting of the  
fruit. The sensitiveness of the blossoms is  
apparent when we consider how a east wind  
a damp week may turn a promising  
orchard into an unprofitable one by blasting  
all the blossoms. Another danger that may  
arise from spraying during the period when  
the blossoms are in full bloom is that of  
poisoning honey bees. The bees which  
suck out the pollen are sure to take some of  
the poison, and the rebuy suffer. All orchard-  
ists do not keep bees, but they may injure  
their neighbor's property, and indirectly  
themselves, because bees in an orchard dis-  
tinctly help the fruit crop.

**New York.**  
**S. W. CHAMBERS.**

**Alaska Clover for Honey, Hay  
and Milk.**

The threefold advantages of alaska are  
summed up in this title. It would be hard  
to find a crop that would furnish all three  
crops to better advantage and at less cost.  
Let the farmer who enters into dairying  
sow alaska, and then add bees and plenty of  
his neighbor's property, and indirectly  
themselves, because bees in an orchard dis-  
tinctly help the fruit crop.

First, as to the honey crop. Alaska bloom  
is equal to the white clover for furnishing  
nectar to bees, and it makes a mild-flavored  
and light-colored honey that brings the  
highest price in the market. The honey  
made from this clover should be put up  
only in fancy clover and sold only to the  
first-class market. It is a product that  
most dealers will appreciate. The bees like  
the blossoms so well that they will desert all  
neighboring fields to suck the nectar from  
the alaska. They cluster in the field like  
flocks around molasses. It is very difficult  
to secure a blossom that the bees like and  
one that will at the same time furnish high-  
grade honey. By placing the number of  
bees near a large alaska clover field, some-  
times this grass and the red clover are mixed  
together, and the bees fairly tumble over  
each other to get into such a field, for they  
like to make a change by going from one to  
the other.

Second, the hay crop from alaska is a  
good commercial one that seldom goes be-  
gging in the market. Let it be a pure clover  
crop, either alaska alone or mixed with red  
clover, and the hay will bring 10 to 20  
cents a hundredweight more. Mixed clover  
is far cheaper hay than the pure clover. If  
the weather is good the alaska will lower  
several inches over the red clover, and the  
crop will be an immense one to the acre.

The hay must, of course, be properly cured.  
That should be true of every kind of grass  
or clover, and it is as important as the vari-  
ety and method of raising. If one cannot  
sell all the hay at a good price it comes in  
handy for the third and last crop. The  
milk harvest is an important one, and no  
fall and winter feed is better appreciated  
by dairy cows than good alaska properly fed  
with meal and grain. The cows not only  
enjoy the alaska hay, but they increase  
their milk and cream yield on it and more  
than repay the owner. Finally, there is a  
fertilizing advantage obtained from a crop  
of alaska that might be put down as a fourth  
profit. The roots are long and deep seated  
in the soil, and they produce a beneficial

evergreen windbreak to protect their  
orchards and gardens, buildings, cattle and  
poultry yards from the cold wind. We  
need them less here in New England than  
do those who live in more level countries.  
Here we can and do shelter our lives be-  
hind the "everlasting hills," and it will be  
found that many of the early settlers but  
upon the south side of a hill that they  
might be protected by it and by the forest  
that crowned it from the cold north and  
northeast winds.

But today, if the hill remains, the forest  
has vanished. Increasing population has  
led to the building and planting upon other  
than southerly and southeasterly slopes,  
and if the modern-built houses and barns  
are better protected upon the inside against  
the changes of temperature outside, the one  
who goes out of doors must brave all the  
bitter "norther." How do people endure it  
thrive on the open prairie and must face  
the wind as it comes direct from the regions  
of eternal snow, without anything to break  
the force for hundreds of miles?

Now we have no liking for the common  
evergreen hedge as a screen simply around  
a house, nor as a fence. We do not look  
upon it as ornamental in the one case or  
useful in the other. But a windbreak we  
would have of another sort. We like the  
stately white pine, set at distances of about  
12 feet apart, far enough back to make  
a background and not to interfere with the  
use of the land. The Scotch pine might be  
preferred by others, but we like our native  
white pine. If one could afford the space  
for a double row, we would plant hemlock  
opposite the spaces between the pines, mak-  
ing the rows at least 12 feet apart or a little  
more.

Of course this is not intended for small  
places of a few acres, though for a garden  
or orchard of even that size it might be  
desirable upon the north side in an exposed  
location, but it is better adapted to the  
larger farm, where one windbreak would  
serve to protect the whole. The first cost is  
but little, as trees 2 feet high or less can  
be obtained at small cost, and we would not  
care to set larger ones. The evergreen does  
not draw upon the land adjoining as do the  
elm and many other trees, and the land will  
not be wasted for such trees well grown  
and well cared for will have a marketable  
value at any time after they are 25 years  
old, that will increase with their age until  
they shall have been standing a time be-  
yond the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

The use of the windbreak around the  
orchard is not merely to protect it from the  
cold, though that is often important from the  
peaches and some other half-hardy vari-  
eties of fruit trees, but it prevents the shak-  
ing off of the fruit by the high winds that

judgment, affected by more or less of practi-  
cal experience, leads him to believe there is  
water, then the twigs turn and so indicate  
its presence. There is just as much reason  
for us to reverse and believe in the thousand  
and one absurd signs and wonders of the  
ignorant credulous past, as to continue  
to have faith in the water-finding power of  
this, that or the other bit of wood.

**JAMES J. H. GREGORY.**  
**Marblehead, Mass.**

**Maine Farm Notes.**

We have had, of late, cold weather, the  
thermometer running down to 12 below  
zero and hovering around zero for several  
days. We have also had more and cold  
west winds, making the snow as dry  
as meal. We have three feet of snow on a  
level in the woods.

Hay seems to pay better than usual, or  
else farmers are better posted as to the re-  
quirements of stock. Our hay crop was  
very short last season, but we seem to have  
plenty of it. Hay is worth at the barn  
ten dollars (10 per ton)—that is good hay—  
cheap hay is lower and ought to be. Potatoes  
are slow of sale at 40 cents per bushel  
in Augusta, which is our nearest market.

I find the silo a good fodder sower. A  
good pasture is handy but not indispensa-  
ble. A small shanty field to turn the cows  
on two or three hours in the 24, with a  
plenty of ensilage as green feed for silos  
will do very well, and will not add largely  
to the work. I would have the herd all  
dehorned.

**D. H. THIRRE.**

**Farm Hints.**

When a boy was taught to cut out  
potatoes for seed into quarters if they were  
of large size, and into halves of medium  
size. If forced to use small potatoes,  
smaller than a pullet's egg, they went in  
whole. We should do the same today un-  
less we were using a very high-priced seed.  
In a variety costing a dollar a pound or  
more, the saving of seed would probably be  
more than the gain by using more seed.

While we have tried almost all ways, from  
one eye up to whole large potatoes, we  
never tried them on a large scale or were  
not enough to weigh the crops to give  
exact figures, though they generally con-  
firmed us in the belief that the way we  
learned as a boy was the right way.

But Farmers' Bulletin No. 35 gives the  
average results of 84 tests. They say that  
cutting them to one eye gave 100 bushels  
per acre, of which 87 bushels were salable,  
a gain of 83 bushels over the amount of  
seed used. With two eyes in a piece the  
yield would be 121 bushels, 105 salable and  
95 more than seed. Cut in quarters the  
total yield was 141 bushels, 123 salable,  
and 100 salable more than seed used. Cut in

are so apt to prevail about the time we  
think the apples are nearly but not quite  
ready for the harvest. They also assist by  
enabling bees or other insects to work  
among the blossoms better in windy days,  
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tion and more perfect fruit. Experimenters  
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cents a hundredweight more. Mixed clover  
is far cheaper hay than the pure clover. If  
the weather is good the alaska will lower  
several inches over the red clover, and the  
crop will be an immense one to the acre.

The hay must, of course, be properly cured.  
That should be true of every kind of grass  
or clover, and it is as important as the vari-  
ety and method of raising. If one cannot  
sell all the hay at a good price it comes in  
handy for the third and last crop. The  
milk harvest is an important one, and no  
fall and winter feed is better appreciated  
by dairy cows than good alaska properly fed  
with meal and grain. The cows not only  
enjoy the alaska hay, but they increase  
their milk and cream yield on it and more  
than repay the owner. Finally, there is a  
fertilizing advantage obtained from a crop  
of alaska that might be put down as a fourth  
profit. The roots are long and deep seated  
in the soil, and they produce a beneficial

evergreen windbreak to protect their  
orchards and gardens, buildings, cattle and  
poultry yards from the cold wind. We  
need them less here in New England than  
do those who live in more level countries.  
Here we can and do shelter our lives be-  
hind the "everlasting hills," and it will be  
found that many of the early settlers but  
upon the south side of a hill that they  
might be protected by it and by the forest  
that crowned it from the cold north and  
northeast winds.

But today, if the hill remains, the forest  
has vanished. Increasing population has  
led to the building and planting upon other  
than southerly and southeasterly slopes,  
and if the modern-built houses and barns  
are better protected upon the inside against  
the changes of temperature outside, the one  
who goes out of doors must brave all the  
bitter "norther." How do people endure it  
thrive on the open prairie and must face  
the wind as it comes direct from the regions  
of eternal snow, without anything to break  
the force for hundreds of miles?

Now we have no liking for the common  
evergreen hedge as a screen simply around  
a house, nor as a fence. We do not look  
upon it as ornamental in the one case or  
useful in the other. But a windbreak we  
would have of another sort. We like the  
stately white pine, set at distances of about  
12 feet apart, far enough back to make  
a background and not to interfere with the  
use of the land. The Scotch pine might be  
preferred by others, but we like our native  
white pine. If one could afford the space  
for a double row, we would plant hemlock  
opposite the spaces between the pines, mak-  
ing the rows at least 12 feet apart or a little  
more.

Of course this is not intended for small  
places of a few acres, though for a garden  
or orchard of even that size it might be  
desirable upon the north side in an exposed  
location, but it is better adapted to the  
larger farm, where one windbreak would  
serve to protect the whole. The first cost is  
but little, as trees 2 feet high or less can  
be obtained at small cost, and we would not  
care to set larger ones. The evergreen does  
not draw upon the land adjoining as do the  
elm and many other trees, and the land will  
not be wasted for such trees well grown  
and well cared for will have a marketable  
value at any time after they are 25 years  
old, that will increase with their age until  
they shall have been standing a time be-  
yond the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

The use of the windbreak around the  
orchard is not merely to protect it from the  
cold, though that is often important from the  
peaches and some other half-hardy vari-  
eties of fruit trees, but it prevents the shak-  
ing off of the fruit by the high winds that

mechanical effect that helps any soil.  
When the crop is turned under, the land  
gains much of the fertilizing material that  
it has.

**JAMES HEDGWAY.**  
**W. CONSIN.**

**The Dairyman and Science.**

The dairyman must be a man of  
some knowledge of chemistry and gen-  
erally practical science, and the more he  
knows of the fundamental laws of these de-  
partments of human knowledge the better  
he will be able to compete with the large  
creameries. The latter employ men of more  
than practical knowledge to make their but-  
ter the best that can be produced. It is by  
uniting practical business brains with sci-  
entific knowledge that they have been able  
to raise the standard of butter. The farm-  
er's dairy butter has been the product to  
suffer most from this change. Now any  
farmer with a fair amount of energy can per-  
fect himself in such chemical knowledge  
necessary to make his work a success.

There are several points of special interest  
where this knowledge comes in valuable.  
It should help him in sampling, testing  
and analyzing milk and its constituents so  
that it will give him a correct idea of the  
value of any milk offered to him for  
butter making. Such knowledge should  
also enable him to judge of the specific  
gravity of milk, and to enable him to  
calculate the weight of butter obtained in  
pounds by churning cream. Then there is a  
long list of points in the matter of bacteri-  
ology which are not only interesting, but  
of value to the dairyman. These are  
naturally closely associated with sanitary  
science in the stable, something which  
no dairyman can well do to ignore.

Cleanliness is one of the prime essentials of  
success in modern butter making, and un-  
less one understands it in its widest sense  
he will make mistakes. Finally we have the  
value of knowing how to calculate food  
constituents, and their effects upon the  
health and milk flow of the animals. There  
is no study more interesting than this in  
the whole range of science, and the dairy-  
man has it within his power to make ex-  
periments, and carefully noting and re-  
cording the results he can reach conclu-  
sions that will be of more than local value.  
But the dairyman who knows nothing of  
science, and has not trained himself to no-  
tice and observe facts closely and reason  
rately may miss the point at issue. There  
is no reason why farmers and dairymen  
should not undertake to study science and  
practical chemistry in this age of popular  
knowledge. There are facile writers who  
present these subjects in a clear way so  
that through the winter evenings one could  
pick up a practical working knowledge of  
the subject, and later put them to the de-  
sired test. In time this knowledge could be  
converted into profits and cents.

**NEW YORK.**  
**PROF. JAMES S. DOTT.**

**What Varieties of Sweet Corn  
to Plant.**

"What shall we plant of sweet corn?" is







### Practical Poultry Points.

### Foultry and Game.

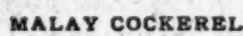
HORTICULTURAL.

**Orchard and Garden.**

At the meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society one of the speakers objected to the use of kerosene emulsions for killing plant lice on melons and cucumbers. If it did not kill the vines it killed lady bugs and the lace-winged flies which were trying to destroy the plant lice. He recommended the use of tobacco water, made by putting 20 pounds of stems in a fifty-gallon

"Only for Doctors" is Pierce's Golden Medal Discovery I think would be a grave-to-day," writes Mrs. Moses Miles, of Hilliard, Uinta Co., Wyoming. "I had asthma so bad I could not sleep. It affected my lungs so that I coughed all the time, both day and night. My friends all thought I had consumed my life. My doctor said I was a hopeless case. 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I have taken four bottles and am now a well man, weighing 180 pounds. I can take my exercise."—Pierce.

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



### Regarding Cuttings.

For most plants, the proper age or maturity of wood for the making of cuttings may be determined by giving the twig a quick bend. If it snaps and hangs by the bark it is in proper condition; if it bends without breaking it is too young and soft or too old; if it splinters, it is too old and woody.

Some plants may be propagated by means of cuttings of leaves. The Rex begonias or "beefsteak geraniums" are the commonest examples. The large, nearly mature leaf is divided into triangular pieces, each piece containing at its point a bit of the leaf base (top of the leaf stalk).

**GRAFTING.**

If the cutting were planted in a plant rather than in the soil, we should have a graft; and the graft might grow. In this case the cutting would not take the place of the other plant, but the other plant and the twain would become one. When the cutting is inserted in a plant it is no longer called a cutting, but a scion: and the plant in which it is inserted is called the stock. The completed thing—scion growing in the stock—is a graft.

Plants are particular as to their companions, when they come to such close relations, as when they are grafted. They choose the stock upon which they will grow; but we can find out what their choice is only by making the experiment. There are queer things about it. The pear grows well on the quince, but the quince does not grow so well on the pear. The pear grows on some of the hawthorns, but not on an awl-horn; and the apple on some of the hawthorns, but not on an awl-horn. Tomato plants will grow on potato plants and potato plants on tomato plants. When the potato is the root, both tomatoes and potatoes may be produced; when the tomato is the root, neither potatoes nor tomatoes will be produced. Chestnuts will grow on some kinds of oaks.

## GROWING APPLE TREES

**FEEDING MOLASSES AND SUGAR.**  
The statement that the American horses taken

### FOWLS WITH FEATHERED LEGS

Most of the southern Asia fowls when first

brought are had long feathers on the back of their legs reaching down to their feet. Such fowls are a nuisance where wind and slush prevail, and are all the worse when these are alternated with weather near zero. Instead of keeping the fowl warm the cape of frozen feathers makes an ice packing around the feet. A clean-limbed hen roasts with its legs bent so that the breast feathers will keep them warm, and the fowl will be a better layer than one whose tail-feathers only keeps its feet dirty and wet.

**KEEPING EGGS CLEAN.**

It ought to be self evident that all filth of every kind should be removed from the hen's nest, and on no account should one be allowed to remain there, as it is liable to remain on the floor, and so through the night. Fowls always cast their excrement once or twice, if not often, during the night, and this falling into a hen's nest will inevitably soil the eggs. The eggs, if soiled, will not hatch, and if soiled their feathers, but it is still worse for the egg, which have porous shells, through which foulness can pass and spoil the egg. The evil is worst in hot weather, when the eggs are laid, and the heat softens the egg, and if the eggs to be eaten it does not make it more appetizing to know that the porous shell has been in contact with filth. Therefore buyers of eggs should be careful to select those eggs that are dirty or that show signs that they have been washed.

—The shipments of leather from Boston for the last week amounted in value to \$154,413; previous week, \$209,619; similar week last year, \$193,924. The total value of exports of leather from this port since Jan. 1 is \$1,324,615, against \$1,349,045.

—The total shipments of boots and shoes from Boston this week have been 100,856 cases, against 99,592 cases last week; for the corresponding week last year, 74,310. The total ship-

—The price of eggs today is about two cents a dozen higher on nearby fancy lots, and one cent higher on choices fresher than it was a week ago, and at that it is not as high as it was on Monday. Nearby and Cape lots sell at 20 cents for choices fresh Northern or Western at 16 to 18 cents, and fair to good at 15 to 16 cents. There has been a good demand for refrigerator eggs at 11 to 12 cents for choices, and eight to nine cents for summer held, but the stock in storage is very scarce, against none at this time last year.

—Cheese is higher and firm at 13 to 14 cents for extras, and 12 to 12½ cents for first

**When Hens Lay Eggs to Hatch**

Feed them every other day as directed, in a warm mash,

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in all the forms of

## ERUPTIONS

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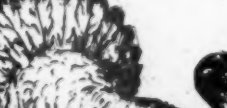
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# MARKETS.

## BOSTON LIVESTOCK MARKET.

Week ending March 14, 1900.  
Amount of Stock at Market.

	Sheep	Cattle	Sheep	Cattle	Sheep	Cattle
Week	2947	4755	125	23,728	1442	
Last week	2498	4593	70	23,150	1354	

Values on Northern Cattle, etc.

Beef.—Per hundred pounds on total weight of carcass, including head, feet, and skin, 1st quality, \$4.00; 2nd quality, \$3.75; 3rd quality, \$3.50; 4th quality, \$3.25; 5th quality, \$3.00; 6th quality, \$2.75; 7th quality, \$2.50; 8th quality, \$2.25; 9th quality, \$2.00; 10th quality, \$1.75; 11th quality, \$1.50; 12th quality, \$1.25; 13th quality, \$1.00; 14th quality, \$0.75; 15th quality, \$0.50; 16th quality, \$0.25; 17th quality, \$0.00.

Butter.—This young cattle for farmers; 1st quality, \$1.00; 2nd quality, \$0.75; 3rd quality, \$0.50; 4th quality, \$0.25; 5th quality, \$0.00.

Wool.—Per pound, live weight, \$1.00; 1st quality, \$0.75; 2nd quality, \$0.50; 3rd quality, \$0.25; 4th quality, \$0.00.

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"The MAPES POTATO MANURE was really the first manure to make a great reputation in this country, and the first to demonstrate the superiority of a really high grade, properly prepared fertilizer over stable manure for potatoes. Before this time not one grower in a hundred would use anything but stable manure for this crop, and now for many years past there are few large growers who do not prefer a fertilizer like the MAPES POTATO MANURE to any farm manure for potatoes, particularly when the highest quality is desired."—American Cultivator.

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How Much Can Be Used with Safety.

"If I use 800 pounds per acre MAPES POTATO MANURE, do you think there is any danger of the crop becoming dried in case of dry weather?" "Not the least danger is there that 800 pounds of potato fertilizer will injure the crop, no matter what the weather might be. The question is as to how much fertilizer will be profitably used on potatoes is one the Rural New Yorker feels it has a right to answer with authority. For many years—as the 'New Potato Culture' record—we have tried experiments to throw light upon this question. We have used all the way from 200 to 2250 pounds to the acre, and the emphatic result has been that up to 1750 pounds the largest amount has been produced."—E. S. Carman, Editor Rural New Yorker.

The price of the MAPES MANURES were reduced Jan. 1, 1899. The prices have not been advanced this year. While the advance in fertilizing materials has been more than enough to justify an increase in the price of the MAPES MANURES, we have decided to make no change. We prefer to give our customers the benefit of the favorable conditions made by us, before the market advanced, and believe that they will show their appreciation by a sufficient increase of orders to compensate us for the greater cost of later purchases.

Send free, pamphlets on the growing of tobacco, truck, fruit, farm crops, oranges, pineapples, truck in Florida, etc. Apply to local dealer or to

The Mapes Formula and Peruvian Guano Co., 143 Liberty Street, New York.

The highest prices obtained for tobacco crops in Massachusetts and Connecticut reported in the press the past year (1899) were grown with the MAPES TOBACCO MANURES.

For List of Selling Agents in Massachusetts, see Advertisement on Page 5, Massachusetts Ploughman, March 10.

Flour and Grain. Flour.—The market quiet. Spring wheat, 1st quality, \$1.00; 2nd quality, \$0.95; 3rd quality, \$0.90; 4th quality, \$0.85; 5th quality, \$0.80; 6th quality, \$0.75; 7th quality, \$0.70; 8th quality, \$0.65; 9th quality, \$0.60; 10th quality, \$0.55; 11th quality, \$0.50; 12th quality, \$0.45; 13th quality, \$0.40; 14th quality, \$0.35; 15th quality, \$0.30; 16th quality, \$0.25; 17th quality, \$0.20; 18th quality, \$0.15; 19th quality, \$0.10; 20th quality, \$0.05.

Grain.—The market quiet. Spring wheat, 1st quality, \$1.00; 2nd quality, \$0.95; 3rd quality, \$0.90; 4th quality, \$0.85; 5th quality, \$0.80; 6th quality, \$0.75; 7th quality, \$0.70; 8th quality, \$0.65; 9th quality, \$0.60; 10th quality, \$0.55; 11th quality, \$0.50; 12th quality, \$0.45; 13th quality, \$0.40; 14th quality, \$0.35; 15th quality, \$0.30; 16th quality, \$0.25; 17th quality, \$0.20; 18th quality, \$0.15; 19th quality, \$0.10; 20th quality, \$0.05.

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# COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of JOHN W. JENKINS, late of Wakefield, in said County deceased, intestate.

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## OUR HOMES.

## Bending the Twig.

The old adage, "As the twig is bent the tree is inclined," seems to be receiving additional proof in these days. Most of us have been gratified by the recent suggestion of R. V. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, that children be taught in the schools to love and care for animal pets, to the end that in maturer years they shall treat them kindly. Here, we believe, is the solution of many pending problems. It is a difficult matter, in a free country, to legislate successfully against evil, and time is often wasted in efforts to effect reforms in those whose habits are fixed, though in a comparatively few individual cases success is followed.

Reform, to be genuine, must proceed from the inner consciousness, must be a complete change of heart, or rather of attitude, toward the thing to be reformed, and this accounts for the large number of failures of right-minded people to secure the reforms in others they had hoped and diligently labored for. Environment is an important factor, which is not always correctly estimated, and that of a child is often responsible for its successes or failures later in life.

In the home and the school should be implanted the seeds of virtue or of kindness, the proper mental attitude toward evil, and this well done, in earliest childhood, the temptations of later years will be far less potent than those who, never having been taught or restrained, feel the power of evil only when suffering its consequences.

The home, in its truest, sweetest sense, is of all forces for good the very greatest. There is no responsibility placed upon man or woman so great, so fraught with significance, as the founding of a home, where future men and women are to receive the impulses which shall influence their destiny, not only as individuals, but as integral parts of the great family of mankind. It is also true that in the majority of cases no responsibility is so carelessly assumed, and the results oftentimes, when closely considered, are almost appalling.

It would seem as if a happy, well-ordered home life, where love, tempered by justice and regard for right, is the prevailing genius, should be the inheritance of every child. If such were the case, there would be no necessity for legislation against crime or abuse of any sort. Evil would cease to exist. But unfortunately such is not even the rule. Many are handicapped from the hour of birth. If a complete change is ever realized it will be very gradual, and the outgrowth of very small beginnings.

It is well that the schools should, as far as practicable, supply the deficiencies in the home lives of children, those budding little ones upon whom the future of home and society rests. To stimulate a love for animal pets would eliminate much which tends towards cruelty and brutality, and in like manner may be inculcated love of truth, of cleanliness, of correct speech, patriotism, reverence, and many things which contribute toward character. The now prevalent deficiencies of the school, room with reproductions of masterpieces of art will have a several fold effect in the formation of taste, which will be manifested in the homes of the future.

More technical education is already a thing of the past. The successful teacher of today is an inspiration to pupils in many ways, and the woman who is forced to be self-supporting can still find no better field for her talents, where, in addition to supplying her own necessities, she can contribute materially to the progress of the world, than in instructing the young, not alone in the mere intellectual acquirements necessary, but in the many lines which contribute to well-rounded manhood and womanhood.

ELIZABETH ROBBINS BERRY.

## The Workbox.

Procure Fletcher's Saxony worsted, shade desired. The trimming is made in the length instead of the width.

Mk a chain the length required.

1st row—One double into each of 19 stitches, 9 chain, pass by 8 at times and repeat from beginning of the row.

2d row—One double into the second and 16 following doubles of last row, 3 chain, 2 trebles separated by 4 chain into center of 9 chain, 8 chain; repeat from beginning of the row.

3d row—One double into the second and 14 following doubles of last row, 2 chain, 6 trebles each separated by 1 chain over the 2 trebles and 4 chain of last row, 3 chain; repeat from beginning of row.

4th row—One double into second, and 1 into each of the 12 following stitches of last row, 3 chain, 9 trebles, each separated by 1 chain over the trebles of last row; 2 chain, repeat from beginning of row.

5th row—One double into the second and 1 into each of the 10 following doubles of last row, 2 chain, 10 trebles each separated by 1 chain over the trebles of last row, 2 chain, repeat.

6th row—One double into the second and 1 into each of the 8 following doubles of last row, chain 2, 13 trebles each separated by 1 chain over the trebles of last row, 2 chain, repeat from beginning of the row.

7th row—One double into the second and 1 into each of the 6 following doubles of last row, 2 chain, 14 trebles, each separated by 1 chain over the trebles of last row, 2 chain, repeat from beginning of the row.

8th row—One double into the second, and 1 into each of the 4 following doubles of last row, 2 chain, 17 trebles, each separated by 1 chain over the trebles of last row, 2 chain, repeat from beginning of the row.

9th row—One double into the second, and 1 into each of the 3 following doubles of last row, 2 chain, 18 trebles, each separated by 1 chain over the trebles of last row, 2 chain, repeat.

10th row—One double into each of the 3 doubles of last row, keep the top loops on the hook, draw through all together, 3 chain, 20 trebles, each separated by 1 chain over the trebles of last row, 2 chain, repeat.

11th row—One double between 2 doubles, 4 chain, 20 trebles, each separated by 1 chain over the trebles of last row, 4 chain, repeat.

12th row—One double into first chain between 2 first trebles, 3 chain, 1 double between the third and fourth trebles (\*) 4 chain, 1 double into the second, 1 chain, 1 double into the chain between 2 next trebles, repeat from (\*) 14 times more, 3 chain, 1 double between 2 next trebles, repeat from beginning of the row.

Double crochet is, insert needle in stitch, draw yarn through, then through 2 stitches on hook.

Treble crochet is yarn over needle, insert needle in stitch, draw yarn through, then through 2 stitches twice.

EVA M. NILES.

## Caring for the Baby.

Young mothers know very little about the care of babies, and this is apt to make the task seem a very difficult one. Let his clothes be soft, warm and comfortable. We often fail to realize how much more sensitive he is to changes of temperature than we are, and are not careful enough to guard against them. The room in which he stays should be kept as near the same temperature as possible, and well ventilated, but avoid keeping him in a draught, or he will be apt to have the colic. A healthy baby that has not formed bad habits will be happy and contented in his crib the greater part of the time, allowing his mother to attend to other duties or to rest. He does not need to be held in your arms all the time, and he never needs to be carried about to amuse him. Few mothers are strong enough for that task, and they should never begin it.

A great deal of worry and many gross spells might be saved if the mother would begin by having regular hours for feeding and bathing the baby. The bath should never be neglected, for so much of his comfort depends upon it that he will be restless and cross without it. Have the room warm and the water just warm enough for comfort. Get the bath tub in place with towels and a clean clothes hung on a chair before the fire so they will be as hot as when needed. Bathe him quickly and wipe him dry with a very soft linen towel. Dab him under the arms or any other places that seem in danger of chafing, with a powder composed of ten parts talcum and one part borax acid, thoroughly mixed by sifting together two or three times. This is very soothing and healing, and when prepared at home it is inexpensive and one can be sure to have it pure. Slip his clothes on and fasten them with as little turning and twisting as possible, and if he is not hungry he will usually fall into a quiet, refreshing sleep.

When babies are teething they need special care to keep them well. They should have plenty of simple and nutritious food that is easily digested. The gums become swollen and the mouth feverish. Give them a drink of water occasionally and soothe their gums with a little turpentine and twisting as possible, and if he is not hungry he will usually fall into a quiet, refreshing sleep.

R. J. C.

## How to Get Health.

Dr. Frank H. Hamilton summed up the art of getting health and keeping it, as follows: "(1) The best thing for the inside of a man is the outside of a horse. (2) Blessed is he who invented sleep, but thrice blessed the man who will invent a cure for thinking. (3) Light gives a bronzed or tanned color to the skin, but where it is not the skin, it plants the rose. (4) The lives of most men are in their own hands, and, as a rule, the just verdict after death would be: 'Solitude.' (5) Health must be earned; it can seldom be bought. (6) A change of air is less valuable than a change of scene. The air is changed every time the wind is changed. (7) Mould and decaying vegetables in a cellar weave shrouds for the upper chambers. (8) Diet, debauchery, disease and death are successive links in the same chain. (9) Callisthenes may be very gentle and romping very ungentle, but one is the shadow, the other the substance of healthful exercise. (10) Girls need health as much as, nay, more than, boys. They can obtain it as boys do, by running, tumbling, by all sorts of innocent vagrancy. At least once a day girls should have their hair taken off, the bare it down, and be turned loose like young colts."

## Nervous Women.

When your nerves are tense and roughed and ajar, when you know that, though your family and friends may excuse you and give the trouble some softer name, you are simply unbecomingly perverse and as cross as a fretful baby do not resort to drugs. A fatal error of many a woman is to try this soothing powder, that alleviating pill, the other-magical potion, and fasten on the initial waves of sleep into a sea of beautiful dreams. Neither stimulants affording a temporary relief, nor narcotics with their transient and delusive aid, should be taken by women on their own suggestion, or taken at all except when ordered by a trustworthy physician.

Try change. More immediately restful than any other step you will find an ocean voyage. Marvellous is the tonic of the sea. One out from the land, from the mails, from your friends, from domestic cares, for a week's or a month's voyage, you are, without your own effort or volition, made over into a new creature. A mother hesitates to leave her children, not realizing that occasionally the best gift she can bestow upon them is her absence. Everlastingly at home, one's horrid nervousness; one loses the sense of perspective. Dear as children may be, so unutterably dear that to lay down one's life for them would be easy, there are times when the dictate of unselfish love is not to die for them, but to live for them, and to live not a half-living, sighing, fluttering existence, but a large, wholesome and rejoicing life. If the worried woman can compass an ocean voyage, she will find nothing in nature's wide pharmacy so more successful in splitting her from her slough of despair.

Everybody cannot afford a prolonged jaunt; and many women, looking at the meagre purse from which the means for travel must be extracted, shake mournful heads at the mere hint of going away from home. Everybody can manage a day's outing, and whether our home be in town or country, a little respite, a little previous planning, and a decided acceptance of the worth while of endeavor will start us on the journey. The thing to do is to take the road. We may have the big carryall brought to the door, the horses harnessed, the good man on the front seat, and the back of the carriage filled with picnic baskets, and presents for mother and Aunt Jane, and off we may start to try being girls again at home.—Margaret E. Sangster, in Harper's Bazar.

## Apoplexy.

Apoplexy, or its English equivalent, "a stroke," is a word name for a disease under which the sufferer falls to the ground, unconscious and paralyzed, as if he had been struck down by blow. The usual cause of apoplexy is the rupture of a blood vessel in the brain and a consequent escape of blood, but the condition may also be produced by the sudden plugging of a blood vessel with a clot. The result in both cases is much the same—a destruction of a portion of the brain substance.

It is a common idea that only the aged are liable to a stroke, but this is incorrect. The disease is not at all uncommon in infancy, and it may occur at any age, although the

period during which it occurs with greatest frequency is the decade from forty-five to fifty-five years.

The underlying cause of apoplexy is renders them liable to rupture when any unusual strain is put upon them. Thus we find that a stroke is often brought on by mental excitement, or by some unusual physical exertion, such as running for a car or lifting a heavy weight. Apoplexy may come on in the night; then it is very probably induced by a vivid dream, in which the heart is made to beat forcibly.

Temperance advocates find in apoplexy one of their strongest arguments against alcohol, for over-indulgence in drink is, perhaps, the most fruitful cause of disease of the arteries, and the excitement of a debauch very commonly terminates in an apoplectic seizure in one whose arteries are softened or brittle. However, intemperance is by no means the only cause of apoplexy, and it would be most unjust to suspect every one who suffers a stroke of drinking to excess.

At the moment of an attack a person may be feeling unusually well, or there may have been a little pain or fullness in the head. Then, without warning, he falls and loses consciousness. The face is usually flushed, the pulse and the arteries in the neck are beating powerfully but rather slowly, the breathing is somewhat slow, and there is usually moaning and a puffing out of the cheeks and lips.

Death may occur in this first attack, but the majority of patients recover more or less completely. They are, however, in danger of a second stroke, which is more liable to result fatally.

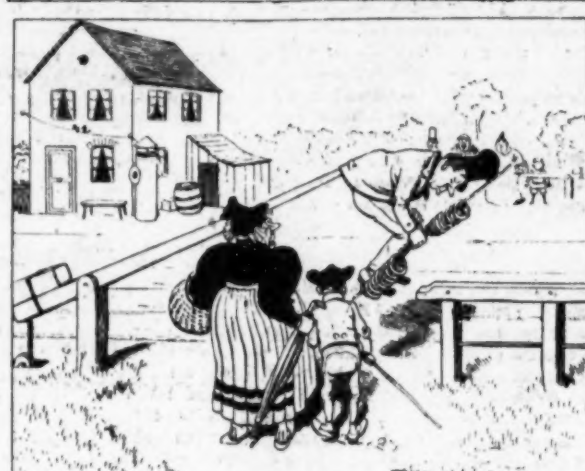
A sufferer from apoplexy should be placed on the bed with the head and shoulders raised. Hot cloths, which may be wrung out of mustard water, should be wrapped round the arms and legs, and cold cloths or an ice-bag applied to the head.—Yonah's Companion.

## Fruit for Brain Power.

According to a recent health report, blanched almonds give the brain the muscle food, and the man who wishes to keep his mental power up would do well to include them in his daily bill of fare. Juicy fruits develop more or less the higher nerve or brain, and are eaten by all men whose living depends on their clear headedness. Apples supply the brain with rest. Prunes afford proof against nervousness, but are not muscle feeding. At the same time it has been proved that fruits do not have the same effect on everybody. Some people have never been able to eat apples without suffering the agony of indigestion; to others strawberries are like poison.

## Drinking Hot Water.

A prominent medical journal says that there are four classes of persons who should not drink hot water freely. They are: (1) People who have irritability of the heart. Hot water will cause palpitation of the heart in such cases. (2) Persons with dilated stomachs. (3) Persons afflicted with "sour stomachs." (4) Persons who have soreness of the stomach, or pain induced by



A BROKEN SLEEP.

light pressure. These rules are not for those who take hot water simply to relieve thirst but rather cold water, and for that purpose is not to be condemned. But hot water is an excellent, and in cases in which irritation of the stomach exists should be avoided.

## Domestic Hints.

**APPLE GELATINE CREAM.**  
Wash, quarter and stew enough tart apples to make a pint of juice, add a little stick cinnamon to the water, and when soft drip through cheese cloth. Sift one cup of a box of gelatine in half a cup of cold water; bring the fruit juice to a boil, add three-fourths of a cup of sugar and the gelatine, stir until dissolved and pour into a deep bowl set in ice. When the jelly begins to stiffen, beat with an egg whip until light and stiff enough to drop; add a pint of cream whipped to a stiff froth and sweetened, fold together until smooth, place in a mould and set in a refrigerator for four or more hours. Serve with strawberries preserved and lady fingers.

**CHICKEN FROSTING.**  
Peel and slice three oranges, lay them in a pudding dish and sprinkle with sugar; make a custard of one-half pint of milk, the yolks of two eggs, one-fourth cup of sugar and one teaspoonful of cornstarch. When cold pour over the oranges. Whisk the whites of the eggs into a stiff froth, add one-third cup of pulverized sugar, cover the top of the custard and put it in the oven until it turns a delicate brown, which will be in a few minutes.

**CABBAGE ROLL.**  
Chop one head of cabbage fine. Put it in a dish and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Beat one egg thoroughly and add it to one cup of boiling vinegar. Rub two tablespoonsful of mustard to a paste in a little cold vinegar and add to the cabbage. Mix the cabbage with small pieces of butter and one teaspoonful each of pepper and sugar. Pour it over the cabbage while hot.

**OSTER SHORTCAKE.**  
To make oyster shortcake mix two cups of sifted flour with three level teaspoons of baking powder, one level teaspoonful of salt, three-quarters of a cup of milk and three tablespoonsful of butter. Make into a soft dough and bake in a two layer cake tin. For the filling put two tablespoonsful of butter, a small piece of bayleaf, three cloves and one slice of carrot into a saucepan and simmer slowly. Add two tablespoonsful of sugar and cook for three minutes without crowding. Add one and one-half cups of milk, salt, pepper and a dash of nutmeg and cook until thick. Cut each shortcake into four equal parts into three or four pieces and add to the sauce. Cook two minutes. Remove from the fire and add the yolk of one egg. Remove to the stove for one minute. Put the mixture between the shortcakes and serve.

**HOT CABBAGE SAUCE.**  
Melt two cups of unsweetened chocolate over hot water; add two cups of light brown sugar, an inch length of cinnamon stick, half a cup of new milk, and a piece of butter the size of a walnut; cook until it forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water; remove the cinnamon, add vanilla to flavor, and pour a spoonful of sauce, not over one serving of ice cream. The sauce will candy over the cold cream, forming a caramel coating which is very delicious.

**CREAM OF CLAMS.**  
Two dozen clams, two cups of milk, two tablespoonsful of flour, two tablespoonsful of butter, one small onion chopped, one cup of cream, pepper, salt and a dash of nutmeg. Wash the clams and put them in a pan on a range. When the shells open, remove the clams and strain the liquor. Chop the clams fine and rub through sieve. Make a thickening by melting the butter and stirring in the flour, taking care it does not brown. Add the milk, which has been strained, and the onion to it, and pepper and nutmeg.

Taste and see if salt is needed. Add the clam pulp and a pint of thin liquor just before serving. Heat through well and add your cream as you pour into the tureen.

## Hints to Housekeepers.

Now that the season of colds and coughs is on, the advice of a medical journal is useful. Tails that constant coughing is precisely like scratching a wound; so long as it is continued the wound will not heal. Let a person when attempting to cough take a long breath until it warms and soothes every air cell. The breath will soon be felt and the control of the cough be much easier the second time.

To give an appetizing flavor to broiled steak rub a cut onion over the hot pig toe.

Before cooking sweetmeats soak them for an hour in mild lemon juice and water.

Save the paper bags. They make good gloves for Brigs to clean the stove with.

Spring lamb is in season from Jan. 1 to July 1. The flesh is immature and is, therefore, less nutritious than mutton.

Broth from mutton is very wholesome and suitable diet for an invalid, and may be given to typhoid fever patients if carefully prepared. A leg of mutton or saddle of average weight should cook from one hour and a quarter to one hour and a half, boiling every fifteen minutes. Mutton must hang to ripen, but the flesh of lamb must be eaten soon after it is slaughtered and dressed.

An appetizing relish for dinner meats is made from a cabbage heart cut into dice and pickled like little onions.

Cold steak may be acceptably served as a left-over by passing it through the meat chopper and arranging it neatly on a platter, garnished with parsley or watercress.

To hang portieres in narrow apartment halls or in any place where it is desirable to have them at times out of the way, the long wooden arms moved on brackets will be the most convenient fixture. In this way the portiere may be laid back at night against the wall if desired. This arrangement is useful in the basement hall. Here it is sometimes necessary to have the light from the area door, and at other times it is desirable to shut off a kitchen or refrigerator view while passing to the dining room beyond.

The old-fashioned plan of using orange peel to facilitate the lighting of a fire is not to be despised. The peel should be collected and dried on the rack over the kitchen stove, and when cool it could be put into a tin to keep dry. When laying the fire some pieces of peel should be placed on the sticks before the coals are put on, as soon as the peel is ignited it will flare up and help to make the fire burn.

## The Fashions.

"The best sort of bag for general wear and tear will be found in the calf skin leather."

"Parisian designers and milliners are making attempts to revive Empire styles on both day and evening gowns."

"One of the newest forms of the bolero jacket appears to have no fashioning at all, but is worn invariably under the frocks, toward the side seams. The most dressy styles are of open guipure cut round and low at the neck, reaching to the waist in a point at the center of the back and front, and ending up slightly below the waist, so that a portion of the silk or satin under the bodice is in evidence."

"Glove stocks in a pretty shade of tan are effective and jaunty, worn with cutting clothes. About the top a little turned-over linen collar is seen, and the broad ends tie in a puff, fastened with a boneless, smooth horn or golf sticks pin of gold or silver."

"Among the novelties in neckwear is a narrow band of four-fold covered cords stitched together, shaped a little to fit the lower edge of the collar band, and the ends, about a quarter of a yard long, are braided in the four strands and three silk tassels are fastened at each end. Tassels are worn simply crossed in front and fastened with a stick pin."

"A necktie, which will be worn to some extent this summer with shirts and pique stocks, is made of fine white lawn. Take a piece of lawn seven inches wide and fourteen inches long. Sew it on the sides, and form it into a bow without ends; draw it in very tight in the centre, and make a small knot each of lawn. These ties are made very well of striped and checked lawn, and are easy to make. If lawn or chambray is used, they should not be quite as wide as when made of sheer material."

"Russian and Venetian girdles lace in heavy applique patterns, wrought of delicate net meshes, are much used by French tailors and modistes for trimming handsome cloth gowns in the soft pastel tints."

"Lace waists in delicate lovely designs will be one of the prominent features of fashion among evening toilettes for the summer."

"The first importations of spring hats have clearly established the fact that tulle is to remain in high favor, and that soft-crowned hats of tulle are to be de luxe, and that pale tints are the exquisites."

"A particularly pretty suit has three stiffed bands about an inch wide on either side of the collar, as many as five, which are not sewn into the collar but are attached to the ends of the bands. The first of these on either side ends a little above the knee, the second a little higher, and the third at the back a little higher still. The ends of the bands are finished with three rows of stitching around the lower edge, and the jacket in the same way. It is a pretty, simple little jacket—open in front and rounding away to the back. There are three rows of stitching at the edges of the long sleeves and at the shoulders."

"Jackets for spring are very short and simple in style, finished with rows of stitching a row, or very narrow plumes with stitching above. Some of them are double breasted, with handsome buttons for a finish. Eton coats are strapped down below the waist line in front much as they were made in the autumn."

"An untrimmed hat, made of tulle and chiffon, and lined with white satin, is a very smart one, as it is all over about such things, they can easily be trimmed so that they closely simulate an expensive hat."

"A pretty gown which has four narrow plumes some distance apart on either side of the skirt has four small crocheted buttons at the upper part of each tuck, and smaller buttons outline the waist of the bodice crossing stitching bands, which finish the lower edge with loops."

"Pretty stocks to be worn with shirts may be made of crepe de chine either in black or colors, according to vogue. A collar is first cut from tulle or canvas; or, if that is too stiff, use crepe de chine. Over this with crepe in folds. Next take two pieces of crepe about four inches wide and a yard long, and finish them with a very narrow hem all around, trimming the ends with fringe. Thus may either be worn on, or made into the crepe of black crepe silk. Sew one of these pieces to either side of your stock in the back; bring them around to the front and tie in a small bow. Sew the bow lightly to the bottom of the collar in front. Then the ends may hang loose, or be tied again a little farther down in another bow. As the stock hooks in the back, the bows remain always tied, which makes them wear longer, as they do not become crumpled from handling."

"White and tinted shifts in the form of various kinds of flowers, some with jeweled centres, will be used on dress hats and bonnets next season."

"Mastore crepe de chine, spotted with chevrons, like flowers in white, are one of the novelties of the season."

"Some of the newest princess dresses are made with stole or peplum fronts that reach to the shoulder, and some from a point at the back of the bodice to the hem of the skirt. Some of these fronts are made of silk covered with paillettes of jet. Others are of light-colored cloth, overlaid with lace-like designs in 'cloth culture' in dark brown, or, gray or black. There are also expensive models with a long plastron front, cut out rounding in the neck like a cut of a b. and made of satin brocade, mistle or silk or panna to tie in pale, lovely color blending."

"The wigwag was first established in Paris in 1884, by Dr. Gullitron. For over 150 years the wigwag has been kept in one family, Samson by name, who transferred the wigwag from father to son. They were once wigwag, by name, but Samson, L. Samson II, etc."

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## HISTORICAL.

—The first practical friction matches were "Congreves," made in England in 1827. They were strips of wood or cardboard coated with sulphur and impregnated with the real quaker's hair. The matches were sold in a box of twenty-five cents, with a piece of "glass paper," through which the matches could be drawn.

In olden times the pots and kettles always stood on legs, and all stoves and trivets were raised in this manner so that if desired they could be placed with their contents over the bed of coals. Of a later date was the cast rack, standing on the little spindle legs. A domestic luxury was the tin kitchen, which was set near the fire, and used for bread or a roast. It may be noticed in nearly all the old portraits of the quakers, and was a part of the kitchen furniture. It was a shallow pan of metal, usually brass or iron, about a foot in diameter, with a pierced cover. When used it was filled with coals and thrust between the legs of the stove.

At Holyrood Castle on Twelfth Day, 1663, Mary, Queen of Scots, celebrated the feast, and to the queen, who was the real quaker, she gave her favorite to her own royal robes that she might sustain with fitting dignity the part for which she was chosen. One who was present once, "Happy was I," says, "that this realm endured her reign no longer. Two such nights in one state, in so good accord, I believe never seen, as to behold two kingdoms both contented, without envy, one kingdom both contented." He proceeded to describe the dress of the queen of the feast, the queen of the feast. She was "that day in a gown of silver, her head, her neck, her shoulders, the rest of her whole body so best with silver that more in whole body was part of the feast than in one whole jewel house were not to be found. The cheer was great."







